

# MAN

Let her at least the vocal brags inspire,  
And tell the nations in no vulgar strain,  
What wars I *manage*, and what wreaths I gain. *Prior.*

2. To train a horse to graceful action.  
He rode up and down gallantly mounted, *managing* his  
horse; and charging and discharging his lance. *Kneller.*  
They vault from hunters to the *manag'd* Reed. *Young.*

3. To govern; to make tractable.  
Let us stick to our point, and we will *manage* Bull I'll  
warrant you. *Arbutnot's Hist. of John Bull.*

4. To wield; to move or use easily.  
Long tubes are cumbersome, and scarce to be easily *ma-*  
*naged.* *Newton.*

5. To husband; to make the object of caution.  
There is no more to *manage*! If I fall,  
It shall be like myself; a setting sun  
Should leave a track of glory in the skies. *Dryden.*  
The less he had to lose, the less he car'd,  
To *manage* loathsome life, when love was the reward. *Dryd.*  
Gallick; not to be imitated.  
Notwithstanding it was so much his interest to *manage* his  
protestant subjects in the country; he made over his prin-  
cipality to France. *Addison on Italy.*  
To *MANAGE*. *v. n.* To superintend affairs; to transact.  
Leave them to *manage* for thee, and to grant  
What their unerring wisdom sees thee want. *Dryden.*

*MANAGE*. *v. a.* [*manage*, *menage*, French.]  
1. Conduct; administration.  
To him put  
The *manage* of my state. *Shakespeare's Temp.*  
This might have been prevented,  
With very easy arguments of love,  
Which now the *manage* of two kingdoms must  
With fearful, bloody issue arbitrate. *Shakespeare's K. John.*  
For the rebels which stand out in Ireland,  
Expedient *manage* must be made, my liege,  
Ire further leisure yield them further means. *Shakespeare.*  
Young men, in the conduct and *manage* of actions, em-  
brace more than they can hold, and stir more than they can  
quiet. *Bacon's Essays.*  
The plea of a good intention will serve to sanctify  
the worst actions; the proof of which is but too manifest from  
that scandalous doctrine of the Jesuits concerning the direc-  
tion of the intention, and likewise from the whole *manage* of  
the late rebellion. *South's Sermons.*  
Whenever we take a strong bias, it is not out of a moral  
incapacity to do better, but for want of a careful *manage* and  
discipline to set us right at first. *L'Estrange's Fables.*

2. Use; instrumentality.  
To think to make gold of quicksilver is not to be hoped;  
for quicksilver will not endure the *manage* of the fire. *Bacon.*

3. Government of a horse.  
In thy slumbers  
I heard thee murmur tales of iron wars,  
Speak terms of *manage* to the bounding steed. *Shakespeare.*  
The horse you must draw in his career with his *manage*  
and turn, doing the curvetto. *Penshurst.*

*MANAGEABLE*. *adj.* [from *manage*.]  
1. Easy in the use; not difficult to be wielded or moved.  
The conditions of weapons and their improvement are,  
that they may serve in all weathers; and that the carriage  
may be light and *manageable*. *Bacon's Essays.*  
Very long tubes are, by reason of their length, apt to  
bend, and shake by bending so as to cause a continual trem-  
bling in the objects, whereas by contrivance the glasses are  
readily *manageable*. *Newton's Opticks.*

2. Governable; tractable.  
*MANAGEABLENESS*. *n. f.* [from *manageable*.]  
1. Accommodation to easy use.  
This disagreement may be imputed to the greater or less ex-  
actness or *manageableness* of the instruments employed. *Boyle.*

*MANAGEMENT*. *n. f.* [*management*, French.]  
1. Conduct; administration.  
Mark with what *management* their tribes divide;  
Some stick to you, and some to t'other side. *Dryden.*  
An ill argument introduced with deference, will procure  
more credit than the profoundest science with a rough, inso-  
lent, and noisy *management*. *Locke on Education.*  
The wrong *management* of the earl of Godolphin was the  
only cause of the union. *Swift's Miscel.*

2. Practice; transaction; dealing.  
He had great *managements* with ecclesiasticks in the view of  
being advanced to the pontificate. *Addison on Italy.*

*MANAGER*. *n. f.* [from *manage*.]  
1. One who has the conduct or direction of any thing.  
A skilful *manager* of the rabble, so long as they have but  
ears to hear, needs never enquire whether they have any un-  
derstanding. *South's Sermons.*

# MAN

The *manager* opens his sluice every night, and distributes  
the water into the town. *Addison.*

An artful *manager*, that crept between  
His friend and shame, and was a kind of screen. *Pepe.*

2. A man of frugality; a good husband.  
A prince of great aspiring thoughts: in the main, a *ma-*  
nager of his treasure, and yet bountiful, from his own mo-  
tion, wherever he discerns merit. *Temple's Miscel.*  
The most severe censor cannot but be pleased with the  
prodigality of Ovid's wit; though he could have wished, that  
the master of it had been a better *manager*. *Dryden.*

*MANAGERY*. *n. f.* [*menagerie*, French.]  
1. Conduct; direction; administration.  
They who most exactly describe that battle, give so full an  
account of any conduct or discretion in the *managery* of that  
affair, that posterity would receive little benefit in the most  
particular relation of it. *Clarendon, l. viii.*

2. Husbandry; frugality.  
The court of Rome has, in other instances, so well at-  
tested its good *managery*, that it is not credible crowns are  
conferred gratis. *Deacy of Phys.*

3. Manner of using.  
No expert general will bring a company of raw, untrained  
men into the field, but will, by little bloodless skirmishes,  
instruct them in the manner of the fight, and teach them the  
ready *managery* of their weapons. *Deacy of Phys.*

*MANATION*. *n. f.* [*manatio*, Latin.] The act of issuing from  
something else.

*MANCHET*. *n. f.* [French.] A sieve.  
*MANCHER*. *n. f.* [*manchet*, French: *Skinner*.] A small loaf of  
fine bread.  
Take a small toast of *manchet*, dipped in oil of sweet al-  
monds. *Bacon.*  
I love to entertain my friends with a frugal collation; a  
cup of wine, a dish of fruit, and a *manchet*. *More's Dial.*

*MANCHINEEL tree*. *n. f.* [*manzanilla*, Latin.]  
The *manchineel tree* has male flowers, or katkins, which  
become round fleshy fruit, in which is contained a tough woody  
nut, inclosing four or five flat seeds: it is a native of the  
West Indies, and grows equal to the size of an oak; its  
wood, which is sawn out into planks, and brought to Eng-  
land, is of a beautiful grain, will polish well and last long,  
and is therefore much esteemed in cabinet-makers work: in  
cutting down these trees, the juice of the bark, which is of  
a milky colour, must be burnt out before the work is begun;  
for its nature is so corrosive, that it will raise blisters on the  
skin, and burn holes in linen; and if it should happen to fall  
into the eyes of the labourers, they are in danger of losing  
their sight: the fruit is of the colour and size of the golden  
pippen, by which many Europeans have been deceived; some  
of whom have greatly suffered, and others lost their lives by  
eating it, which will corrode the mouth and throat: the  
leaves of these trees also abound with a milky juice of the  
same nature, so that the cattle never shelter themselves under  
them, and scarcely will any vegetable grow under their shade;  
yet the goats eat this fruit without any injury. *Miller.*

To *MANCIPATE*. *v. a.* [*mancipio*, Latin.] To enslave; to  
bind; to tie.  
Although the regular part of nature is seldom varied, yet  
the meteors, which are in themselves more unstable, and less  
*manicipated* to stated motions, are oftentimes employed to va-  
rious ends. *Hale's Origin of Mankind.*

*MANCIPATION*. *n. f.* [from *mancipate*.] Slavery; involuntary  
obligation.

*MANCIPLE*. *n. f.* [*maneps*, Latin.] The steward of a com-  
munity; the purveyor: it is particularly used of the purveyor  
of a college.  
Their *maniple* fell dangerously ill,  
Bread must be had, their gift went to the mill:  
This simkin moderately stole before,  
Their steward sick, he robb'd them ten times more. *Betterton's Miscel. of Trampington.*

*MANDAMUS*. *n. f.* [Latin.] A writ granted by the king,  
so called from the initial word.

*MANDARIN*. *n. f.* A Chinese nobleman or magistrate.

*MANDATARY*. *n. f.* [*mandataire*, Fr. from *mandat*, Latin.]  
He to whom the pope has, by virtue of his prerogative,  
and his own proper rights, given a *mandate* for his benedic-  
tion. *Ayliffe's Parergon.*

*MANDATE*. *n. f.* [*mandatum*, Latin.]  
1. Command.  
Her force is not any where so apparent as in express *man-*  
*dates* or prohibitions, especially upon advice and consultation  
going before. *Hobbes, l. i.*

The necessity of the times cast the power of the three  
estates upon himself, that his *mandates* should pass for laws,  
whereby he laid what taxes he pleased. *Houell's Vocal Fergil.*

2. Precept; charge; commission, sent or transmitted.

Who

# MAN

Who knows,  
If the scarce bearded Cæsar have not lent  
His powerful *mandate* to you. *Shakespeare. Ant. and Cleopatra.*

This Moor,  
Your special *mandate*, for the state affairs,  
Hath hither brought. *Shakespeare's Othello.*  
He thought the *mandate* forg'd, your death conceal'd. *Dryd.*  
This dream all powerful Juno sends, I bear  
Her mighty *mandates*, and her words you hear:  
Haste, arm your Ardeans. *Dryden's Æn.*

*MANDATOR*. *n. f.* [Latin.] Director.  
A person is said to be a client to his advocate, but a mas-  
ter and *mandator* to his doctor. *Ayliffe's Parergon.*

*MANDATORY*. *adj.* [*mandare*, Latin.] Preceptive; directory.  
*MANDIBLE*. *n. f.* [*mandibula*, Latin.] The jaw; the instru-  
ment of manducation.  
He faith, only the crocodile moveth the upper jaw, as if  
the upper *mandible* did make an articulation with the cran-  
ium. *Grew's Museum.*

*MANDIBULAR*. *n. f.* [from *mandibula*, Latin.] Belonging to  
the jaw.

*MANDITION*. *n. f.* [*manditione*, Italian.] A soldier's coat.  
*Skinner.* A loose garment; a sleeveless jacket. *Ains.*

*MANDREL*. *n. f.* [*mandrin*, French.]  
*Mandrel* is made with a long wooden shank, to fit stiff  
into a round hole that is made in the work, that is to be  
turned; this *mandrel* is called a shank, or pin-mandrel; and  
if the hole the shank is to fit into be very small, and the  
work to be fastened on it pretty heavy, then turners fasten a  
round iron shank or pin, and fasten their work upon it.  
*Mason's Mechanical Exercises.*

*MANDRAKE*. *n. f.* [*mandragora*, Lat. *mandragore*, Fr.]  
The flower of the *mandrake* consists of one leaf in the  
shape of a bell, and is divided at the top into several parts;  
the point afterwards becomes a globular soft fruit, in which  
are contained many kidney-shaped seeds: the roots of this  
plant is said to bear a resemblance to the human form. The  
reports of tying a dog to this plant, in order to root it up,  
and prevent the certain death of the person who dares to at-  
tempt such a deed, and of the groans emitted by it when the  
violence is offered, are equally fabulous. *Miller.*  
Among other virtues, *mandrakes* has been falsely celebra-  
ted for rendering barren women fruitful: it has a soporific  
quality, and the ancients used it when they wanted a nar-  
cotick of the most powerful kind. *Hill's Mat. Med.*  
Would curses kill, as doth the *mandrake's* groan,  
I would invent as bitter searching terms,  
As curses, as harsh, and horrible to hear. *Shakespeare.*  
Not peppy, nor *mandragora*,  
Nor all the drowsy syrups of the world,  
Shall ever med'cine thee to that sweet sleep. *Shakespeare.*  
And shrieks like *mandrakes*, torn out of the earth,  
That living mortals, hearing them, run mad. *Shakep.*  
Give me of thy sons *mandrakes*. *Gen. xxx. 14.*  
Go, and catch a falling star,  
Get with child a *mandrake* root. *Deane.*

To *MANDUCATE*. *v. a.* [*manducare*, Lat.] To chew; to eat.  
*MANDUCATION*. *n. f.* [*manducatio*, Latin.] Eating.  
*Manducation* is the action of the lower jaw in chewing the  
food, and preparing it in the mouth before it is received into  
the stomach. *Quincy.*  
As he who is not a holy person does not feed upon Christ,  
it is apparent that our *manducation* must be spiritual, and  
therefore to mull the food, and consequently it cannot be na-  
tural flesh. *Taylor's Worth Communicant.*

*MANE*. *n. f.* [*mane*, Dutch.] The hair which hangs down on  
the neck of horses, or other animals.  
Danteas was tossed from the saddle to the *mane* of the  
horse, and thence to the ground. *Sidney, b. ii.*  
A curie comb, *mane* comb, and whip for a jade. *Tusser.*  
The weak wanton Cupid  
Shall from your neck unloose his am'rous fold;  
And, like a dew-drop from the lion's *mane*,  
Be shook to air. *Shakespeare. Troil. and Cressida.*  
The horses breaking loose, ran up and down with their  
tails and *manes* on a light-fire. *Kneller's Hist. of the Turks.*  
A lion shakes his dreadful *mane*,  
And angry grows. *Waller.*  
For quitting both their swords and reins,  
They grasp'd with all their strength the *manes*. *Hudibras.*

*MANEATER*. *n. f.* [*man and eat*.] A cannibal; an anthropo-  
phagite; one that feeds upon human flesh.

*MANES*. *n. f.* [Latin.] Having a mane.  
*MANES*. *n. f.* [Latin.] Ghost; shade; that which remains  
of man after death.  
Hail, O ye holy *manes*! hail again  
Paternal ashes. *Dryden's Virg.*

*MANFUL*. *adj.* [*man and full*.] Bold; stout; daring.  
A handful  
It had devour'd 'twas so *manful*. *Hudibras.*

*MANFULLY*. *adv.* [from *manful*.] Boldly; stoutly.

# MAN

Artimelia behaved herself *manfully* in a great fight at sea  
when Xerxes stood by as a coward. *Abbot.*

I flew him *manfully* in fight. *Shakespeare.*  
Without false advantage, or base treachery.  
He that with this Christian armour *manfully* fights against,  
and repels, the temptations and assaults of his spiritual ene-  
mies; he that keeps his conscience void of offence, shall en-  
joy peace here, and for ever. *Ray on Creation.*

*MANFULNESS*. *n. f.* [from *manful*.] Stoutness; boldness.  
*MANGCOORN*. *n. f.* [*mengen*, Dutch, to mingle.] Corn of se-  
veral kinds mixed: as, wheat and rye.  
*MANGANESE*. *n. f.* [*manganesia*, low Latin.]  
*Manganese* is extremely well known by name, though the  
gallies use it for many different substances, that have the  
same effect in clearing the foul colour of their galls: it is  
properly an iron ore of a poorer sort; the most perfect sort  
is of a dark iron grey, very heavy but brittle. *Fist.*  
*Manganese* is rarely found but in an iron vein. *Woodward.*

*MANGE*. *n. f.* [*de mangeron*, French.] The itch or scab in  
cattle.  
The sheep died of the rot, and the swine of the *mange*. *Benj. Johnson.*

Tell what evils does divine  
The rot in sheep, or *mange* in swine. *Hudibras, p. i.*

*MANAGER*. *n. f.* [*mangeire*, French.] The place or vessel in  
which animals are fed with corn.  
She brought forth her first-born son, and laid him in a  
*manger*. *Luke ii. 7.*  
A churlish cur got into a *manger*, and there lay growling  
to keep the horses from their provender. *L'Estrange's Fab.*

*MANGINESS*. *n. f.* [from *mange*.] Scabbiness; infection with  
the *mange*.  
To *MANGLE*. *v. a.* [*mangeler*, Dutch, to be wanting; *man-*  
*car*, Latin.] To lacerate; to cut or tear piece-meal; to  
butcher.  
Cassio, may you suspect  
Who they should be, that thus have *mangled* you? *Shak.*  
Your dishonour.  
*Mangle* true judgment, and bereaves the state  
Of that integrity which should become it. *Shakespeare.*  
Thoughts my tormentors arm'd with deadly stings,  
*Mangle* my apprehensive tenderest parts,  
Exasperate, exulcerate, and raise  
Dire inflammation, which no cooling herb,  
Or medicinal liquor can assuage. *Milton's Agonistes.*  
The triple porter of the Stygian feat,  
With lolling tongue, lay fawning at thy feet,  
And, seiz'd with fear, forgot his *mangled* meat. *Dryden.*  
What could swords or poison, racks or flames,  
But *mangle* and disjoint this brittle frame?  
More fatal Henry's words; they murder Emma's fame. *Prior.*

It is hard, that not one gentleman's daughter should read  
or understand her own natural tongue; as any one may find,  
who can hear them when they are disposed to *mangle* a play  
or a novel, where the least word out of the common road  
disconcerts them. *Swift to a young Lady.*  
They have joined the most obdurate consonants without  
one intervening vowel, only to shorten a syllable, so that  
most of the books we see now-a-days, are full of those  
*manglings* and abbreviations. *Swift's Let. to the Ld. Treasurer.*  
Inextricable difficulties occur by *mangling* the sense, and  
curtailing authors. *Baker's Reflections on Learning.*

*MANGLER*. *n. f.* [from *mangle*.] A hacker; one that destroys  
bunglingly.  
Since after thee may rise an impious line,  
Coarse *manglers* of the human face divine;  
Paint on, till fate dissolve thy mortal part,  
And live and die the monarch of thy art. *Tickell.*

*MA'NGO*. *n. f.* [*mangostan*, Fr.] A fruit of the isle of Java,  
brought to Europe pickled.  
The fruit with the hulk, when very young, makes a good  
preserve, and is used to pickle like *mangoes*. *Mortimer.*  
What lord of old would bid his cook prepare  
*Mangoes*, potargo, champignons, cavares. *King.*

*MAN'GY*. *adj.* [from *man'gy*.] Infected with the mange; scabby.  
Away, thou issue of a *man'gy* dog!  
I swoon to see thee. *Shakespeare. Timon of Athens.*

*MANHA'TER*. *n. f.* [*man and bater*.] Misanthrope; one that  
hates mankind.

*MAN'HOOD*. *n. f.* [from *man*.]  
1. Human nature.  
In Seth was the church of God established; from whom  
Christ descended, as touching his *manhood*. *Raleigh.*  
Not therefore joins the son  
*Manhood* to Godhead, with more strength to foil  
Thy enemy. *Milton's Par. Lost, b. xii.*

2. Virility; not womanhood.  
'Tis in my pow'r to be a sovereign now,  
And, knowing more, to make his *manhood* bow. *Dryden.*

3. Virility; not childhood.